

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. 1735.

91.67.

LETTER X. from the National Merchant.

S I R,



Mentioned in my last,

1. EMPLOYMENT for our Poor, your Debtors, and Malefactors.

2. PROVISION for super-numerary Professors of Divinity, Law, Physick, &c.

3. THE Encouragement of our Manufactures.

4. THE Increase of our Trade, Navigation, and Power.

5. THE Discharge of our great National Debt: — and that I was of Opinion, that it was no very difficult Matter to demonstrate, that our American Colonies might be so regulated and improved, as fully to answer the above Ends in a natural, moral, and easy Way, for the Good of every Individual, and the solid and lasting Interest and Glory of the Nation. — But you will suppose that these great Things are not to be done without some Strength and Care; — and yet they are to be accomplished with much less Difficulty than perhaps most Men imagine. The Clock needs only be set to-rights and put in Motion, and it will afterwards go of itself. — For,

1. WE have Numbers of People, that are burthened to the Publick; and in America, there are Lands enough, and to spare, for them.

2. PEOPLE on Lands well employed is the first Principle, and the surest and most durable Source of Plenty and Riches.

3. THE Husbandman tills the Ground, the Ground produces Food and Materials for Home Consumption, Manufactures and Exportation; and by these Artificers and Handicraftsmen are employ'd, Trade promoted and Wealth acquired.

4. LANDS in many Parts of America are as improveable for the Benefit of the Occupier, or more so, than are Lands in many Parts of England.

5. EVERY Subject employed in our Plantations, in the Opinion of very good Judges, might be rendered much more useful, and bring in more Profit to their Mother-Country, than if employed at Home.

6. ALL the Superlucration and Wealth of our Plantations do, and ever will (if they are wisely and justly governed) tend towards Great Britain; and will, in the Course of Things, most certainly fix here at last.

7. CONSEQUENTLY, were the Lands of America rightly disposed of and improved, they would become more beneficial to us, than if the same Lands lay equally as adjacent to England as the Isle of Wight; for-much as they support our Trade, breed up Seamen, &c. —

And these Points being granted, as I believe they will be, perhaps you may cease to wonder, if you have hitherto done it, at my present Undertaking, and carry your Surprise on the other Side. — For why either our People should incline of themselves, or be countenanced by others, to live in Idleness and Poverty, begging, Robbing and Debauchery, will, in all Probability, be more the Admiration of Ages to come, than the first Discovery of the Lands of America was of the last; — and perhaps Posterity will look on most of our Laws and Histories concerning our Poor, &c. with the same sort of Compassion which we feel at present, when we read the old idle Statutes and Stories of the Witchcraft and Idolatry of our honest, but mistaken Forefathers!

HOWEVER, in Matters of so much Concern and Importance, we ought to proceed with due Care and solemnity; and it may be of Use, and give some Authority to what shall be offered hereafter, if we first consider the Benefits and Advantages that other Nations have made, or are making of their Colonies, and likewise observe the Methods they have taken to effectuate the same: — We will also remember some of their Miscarriages and Disappointments, and by comparing them with our own, endeavour to advantage ourselves, as well from their false, as their right Conduct.

I shall confine my Considerations to the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch, and the French Nations; but think it not amiss to conclude this Letter with some Observations of a modern Writer on the Roman Govern-

ment, which shew many good Uses that that great and wise People made of their Colonies. — Colonies (says he) were of excellent Use to the Commonwealth:

1. To enlarge their Empire, *Coloniis occupari latius imperii fines.* 2. To defend their Borders against a Revolt of their Allies, *Subsidia adversus Rebelles.* 3. To multiply their People, *Augenda stirpis causa.* 4. To transplant their poor Citizens, *Coloniis sentina Urbis exhausta.* 5. To prevent Seditions, *Plebem quietam deduci in Coloniis multitudo prestat.* 6. To reward their Veterans. — To which may be added, the preserving the popular Balance by such large Divisions of Land to the Commons, and the infusing the Roman Manners and Discipline into the conquer'd Provinces: *Imbuendis Sociis ad officia Legum,* says Tacitus. — The Institution of planting Colonies, was of greater Benefit to the Publick, than transplanting the Inhabitants of the conquered Cities to Rome: A Method that served only to increase the Numbers of their Citizens, which the other did more effectually, by providing a larger Subsistence for them; not to repeat the other Advantages of Colonies, which were all wanting in this Institution. — The prodigious Increase of their Inhabitants enabled the Romans to plant such a Barrier of Colonies on the Frontiers, as more effectually maintained all their Conquests, than treble the Number of Garisons could have done; which being composed of regular Forces, kept up in constant Discipline and Pay, would have consumed their People, created a vast Charge, and certainly have destroyed their Liberties: Whereas their Colonies still retained their Reverence to their Mother City, and were the only Support of the Roman State, when they were sunk by so many Losses in the second Punic War.

I am, S I R, your's, &c.

The National Merchant.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France.

THE Letters from the Rhine of the 15th N. S. say, that the Marshal de Coigny has removed his head Quarters somewhat nearer to Worms; but his Army is still in the same Position. On the 11th there was a triple Salvo of all the small Arms in the Army, for the taking of Mirandola. The Imperialists continue also in the same Posts. The Count de Nesselroth, Commissary-General of War, set out about a Week ago for Vienna, and carries with him to the Emperor the several Projects that are upon the Carpet for putting a good End to the Campaign upon the Rhine; and as the Sentiments of the Generals are divided, we cannot tell what will be the Emperor's Resolution, till the Count's Return. The Deputies of the associated Circles are to assemble the 28th Instant, to regulate the Winter Quarters. 'Tis said the Russians are to have their along the Rhine, and that they are to lie all the Winter in Barracks. The Report that Prince Eugene is to set out very soon for Vienna, or Hanover, has had such an Effect upon the Soldiery, that the last Time he went to visit the new Posts he has established upon the Rhine, the Imperialists, to shew their Love to him, cried out, *Long Life to our worthy Father; and may he never forsake us.* There is so little Appearance of Count Konigsberg's Return to Tyrol, according to Letters of the 7th from Vienna, that he has sent to his Countess, who staid behind in the Country of Trent, to come to him. Prince William of Hesse-Cassel, who arrived on the 10th Instant at Frankfurt, set out on the 12th for Heidelberg, to join Prince Eugene.

Letters of the 7th Instant from the Court at Vienna, say, they have received Advices of the 15th of August, from M. Tahlman, their Minister at Constantinople, that M. Siedniecky, whom King Stanislaus had sent to the Porte, with the Character of his Minister, and who afterwards owned King Augustus III. going to present his new Credentials in that Quality to the Turkish Ministers, the latter, after reproaching him for a Traitor, put him immediately into a Cart, and sent him Prisoner to the Castle of Adrianople, without any Regard to the Protest made against it by the Imperial Minister Tahlman.

All the News from Poland, and all that can be expected from thence at present, relates to the Proceed-

ings of the Petty Dyets, both in Poland and in Polish Prussia. It appears by Letters of the 9th Instant, N. S. from Dantzick, that several of them have suffered from the Animosity which the Roman Catholics have discovered against the Protestants. Their indiscreet Zeal has flamed out most in the Dyet of Great Poland at Szreda, where they would not admit the Protestants among them as usual, inasmuch that it was in vain for the latter to plead a Right founded upon long Possession, and upon the Laws of the Kingdom; for they were called *Hereticks* and *Sectaries*, and threatened to be treated as the Arians were heretofore. Some of the Roman Catholic Members of this Dyet indeed, who were more wise and solid than the rest, offer'd to speak in favour of the Nonconformists, that they might be allowed the Enjoyment of their Rights; but as soon as it was perceived that they were going to espouse the Protestant Party, they were branded with the Cry of *false Brothers*, and *Favourers of Heresy*. The Nonconformists, rather than their Presence should create any Disturbance, withdrew out of the Assembly, protesting against the Injustice and the Violence done to them. In a well regulated Dyet such a Proceeding would have put an immediate Stop to their Debates; but it was quite otherwise in the Dyet of Szreda; the most passionate of the Deputies looked upon the Departure of the Nonconformists as what would favour their future Deliberations, and obliged the other Members to be of their Opinion, and to vote for 12 Roman Catholic Deputies, who were accordingly elected to assist in the General Dyet of the Kingdom; whereas, according to constant Custom, one half of them should have been Protestants. Most of the other Dyets where there were Nonconformists, have been held with more Moderation.

'Tis observed of King Augustus, that he gives free Leave to the Nobility to go where they list; and he has declared more than once, that their Attachment gave him no farther Pleasure than as it was sincere and not forced; and that he preferred a small Number of true Friends to a greater Number that were only attached to him in Appearance. His Majesty has given an Instance that such are his Sentiments, by his Conduct to the Palatines of Lublin, whose Husband, the Count de Tarlo, is with King Stanislaus at Koningsberg. This Lady being at the Queen's Drawing-room, and the King asking her if she proposed to stay long at Warsaw? she made Answer, that she intended to set out in 4 or 5 Days to see her Brother the Count Braniccki at Bialastock; upon which the King replied, with a great deal of good Nature, *You may go, Madam, where you please, I will not confine you. You are as free to go to Bialastock, as to Koningsberg, and will be equally welcome, either to go to your Spouse, or to stay at my Court. I desire nothing but what comes cheerfully.*

Letters of the 13th from Hanover say, that the Day before M. Ghrone, the Minister of the new Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, notified the Death of the late Duke his Father, to the King of Great Britain, and his own Accession to the Regency; adding, that his Master came to Brunswick the Thursday before, from the Army on the Rhine, having rode Post all the Way. M. d'Aylva, the Prince of Orange's Master of the Horse, returned the same Day from Zell, where he had been to see his Majesty's magnificent hunting Equipage. We are assured he has had a very favourable Answer from the King, with Regard to the Orders he came hither to execute, relating to the Succession of Siegen. 'Tis added, that before his Majesty sets out for England, all his Officers and Domesticks at this Court are to swear Allegiance to him.

Leghorn, Sept. 6. On the 3d the Duke de Montemar set out again for the Army, after having ordered 10 Battalions to march thro' Pontre Molo, and 120 Pieces of Battering Cannon and 40 Mortars to be drawn thro' the Bolognese. The Person that undertakes to carry this Artillery, has engaged to deliver it at the Po by the 25th Instant on the Forfeiture of a considerable Sum of Money. Twelve hundred Men of the Garison of Mirandola are to be forthwith put on board Transports for Spain. More Troops are still expected in Lombardy from Sicily, besides a Regiment of Horse, one of Dragoons, and two Battalions of Miquelets, which are to be embark'd at Barcelona.

Genoa, Sept. 8. A French Yessel is arrived here with several Officers of Marines on board from Provence, and

and 12 Pieces of Cannon, bound for the Army in Italy, where they are to be put on board several large Vessels that are preparing on the Lake de Garda, in order to prevent their Enemy from sending Men over that Lake into Mantua; and the Field Pieces are to be employed in the Mountains of Tyrol, if there be a Necessity of advancing into that Country. The Emperor has given Intimation, that he wants this Republic to lend him a considerable Sum of Money; but 'tis not believed he will succeed.

Paris, Sept. 27. Letters of the 7th from the Army in Italy say, that all the Troops are in Motion, some for the State of Venice, and the rest to shut in Mantua, which cannot be besieged till the Beginning of next Month. The Troops which laid Siege to Mirandola, are also marched for the Mantuan. The Army of Observation is on the March in three Columns; the French Troops form the Right Wing, the Piedmontese the Left, and the Spaniards the Centre. It was not yet determined, whether this Army is to pass the Adige, in order to be Master of the Lake de Garda, or whether it is to halt in the State of Venice.

There is Advice from Toulon, that a Squadron of 10 Men of War failed from thence the 26th ult. for Cadix; but the Brest Squadron still continues in that Port.

We are assured, that the Officers of the French Troops in Italy, will be allowed to come home to raise Recruits, the French Regiments being no longer to be completed by the Militia.

Paris, Sept. 17. N. S. Letters from Castiglione del Stiviere, of the 5th Instant, advise, that on the 3d the Marshal de Noailles went to the King of Sardinia at Bardolago, to give him an Account of the Orders he had judged necessary to issue for the Troops of the Allies to advance to the Adige, and possess themselves of several Posts on that River. The Imperialists in the Tyrol seeming, by their Preparations and Motions, to design to march back into Italy, as soon as Count Koenigsegg shall return from Vienna, the King of Sardinia, and the Marshal de Noailles had determined to be near at hand, to oppose that Design; accordingly most of the Troops of the Allies held themselves in Readiness to march; and those which were cantoned at the greatest Distance, were to receive their Orders on the 6th. In the mean time the Marquis de Maillebois, with the Body he commands, marches actually on the 5th, was to reach Meringo the next Day, and from thence was to advance, with several Detachments that were to join him in his March, to Gussolingo, while other Forces secured divers Posts, which the Enemy might otherwise seize. The Armies on the Rhine have not yet put themselves in Motion on either Side, for any Enterprize of Consequence.

A Pamphlet is lately published in Holland which consists of 20 Pages in Quarto, and is entitled, *An Examen of a Problem, whether the Balance of Power in Europe is more in Danger from Russia, than from France.* Without entering into the Views of the Author, we will just take Notice of a very remarkable Passage in it with regard to Russia.

God forbid, says the Author, that I should envy the Russians the Happiness of having enjoy'd, and of still enjoying Sovereigns, who with Success not inferior to the Glory of the Undertaking, have laboured gradually to dispel the Remains of that Barbarism to which that Nation was formerly subject. The Forces of Russia increase in Proportion to the Progress made there by the Arts and Sciences, and Commerce. The Case is not the same with a People, who are but just acquainted with those Sinews of Government, as it is with those to whom they have been known time out of Mind. Among the latter, Commerce makes little or no Progress, but continues much in the same State. Their Forces will hardly admit of an Augmentation; and the Case is the same there with Arts and Sciences, for let new Discoveries be made every Day, those States which had been civiliz'd for a long Time, cannot at first reap any great Advantages from them. It will be said, perhaps, that the Russians by being civiliz'd, acquire nothing more than what the other Nations of Europe have already. This is true: But have all the Nations the same Resources for multiplying those Advantages which so vast a Country as Russia has? The latter, by a Commerce which extends as far as China, may with Ease, and in much less Time, procure those Merchandizes which other Nations bring Home from the East, after tedious and expensive Voyages. May not such a Commerce flourish to a greater Degree than that of any other Nation? A Country, almost as large as the rest of the Dominions of Europe put together, furnishes a considerable Number of Men, while in Proportion to its Extent it requires but a small Number to defend it. The Consequence then is, that Armies formidable for their Number, may be

sent out of Russia, and as but a Handful of Men, in Comparison, is enough to secure the Frontiers of Russia from Insults, there will remain a prodigious Multitude of Subjects ready for Action wherever their Sovereign shall please to command them. This Multitude would not have been formidable heretofore, when the Men were ignorant of the Art of War; but now that Art is as much cultivated in Russia as any other whatsoever. We must therefore expect for the future such a Conduct, and such Talents as are proper for Conquest, from a Nation which heretofore perhaps was capable of carrying her Projects by the Numbers of its People, if she had then been capable of forming Enterprizes. What Acquirements has not Russia made for 30 Years past? 'Tis not enough to say that she is improved one Half. What Increase is the not like to receive 50 Years hence? As yet indeed all its Inhabitants have not been able to apply to what is most proper for them, and to chuse that State in which their Genius may render them most capable of succeeding. This Nation therefore is far from being arrived at the highest Pitch of Grandure to which she is capable of attaining; but the Vigour with which she cultivates every thing that is capable of making her a flourishing Nation, will infallibly bring her to it very soon.

Another Passage no less remarkable than the former, and which we therefore think fit to take Notice of, is that where the Author asserts, 'That the Loss of the Dominions of Italy is no Diminution of the Power of the Emperor.' In order to prove this, which, without some Explanation, would seem a Paradox; the Author observes, that the Strength of a Monarch does not consist in a great Extent of Country, but in the Supplies of Men and Money with which it furnishes him. He pretends that Italy did not furnish the Emperor with Money, or at least not enough to defray the Expences which the Preservation of the Country required. He says, that as the Italian Dominions do not furnish Soldiers, the Emperor was obliged to maintain numerous Garisons there, which weaken'd his other Dominions; and that his Troops so scatter'd up and down as they were before, could not be so proper for Action as they are now, when they are all united together for the Defence of those very Countries from whence he draws them.

The Author of this Pamphlet is said to be M. de Lefrang, lately employ'd in Negotiations at the Russian Court; but be it so or not, every Body agrees he is a Frenchman, and it must be owned, that it comes very well out of the Mouth of a Frenchman, to alarm Europe with Fears of the Russian Grandeur, whilst the House of Bourbon is making large Strides towards Universal Monarchy: But it seems to be a Jest instead of a Paradox, to assert that the Emperor, by losing his Italian Dominions, has increased his Strength.

LONDON.

Last Saturday Morning her Majesty, and the rest of the Royal Family, attended by several Lords and Ladies of the Court, went from Kensington to Richmond, to take the Diversion of hunting a Stag, which, after a very pleasant Chace, was killed; and then her Majesty, and the rest of the Royal Family, went to Kew to Dinner, and in the Evening returned to Kensington.

The same Morning her Grace the Dutchess of Devonshire was safely delivered of a Daughter, at his Grace's House in Piccadilly.

Yesterday Morning their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Portland set out from their House in the Privy Garden at Whitehall, for their Seat at Bulstrode in the County of Berks.

The same Day the Rev. Dr. Cowper preached before her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, in the Royal Chapel at Kensington.

And the Rev. Dr. Burrel preached before his Highness the Duke, and the Princesses Mary and Louisa, in his Highness's Apartment.

Yesterday Morning about 6 o'Clock, Mr. Phillipson of Bond-street, going to Windsor, was set upon by two Highwaymen, at the End of Holland's Walk, between Kensington and Hammersmith, who made him ride with them a considerable Way down the said Walk, where they dismounted him, robbed him of his Money, &c. turned his Horse loose, and then made off.

Mr. Batty Langley, who lately designed and built the beautiful grotesque Temple in the Garden of Nathaniel Blackerby, Esq; at Parliament Stairs, has lately made for his Grace the Duke of Kent, two magnificent Designs (represented by Models) for two Amphitheatres, after the old Roman Manner, the one Convex, and the other Concave, which his Grace has

ordered to be erected in his most noble, extensive, and delightful Gardens at Wrexhoute in Bedfordshire.

On Saturday last 25 Prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, 4 of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Isaac Dennis, for robbing of Judith Smith on the Highway, of Thirteen Pence Half-penny; Patrick Gaffney, for robbing Mr. Shirley at the Hoop Tavern in the Strand, of 2 Silver Tankards, Value 28s. Edmund Togwell, and Peter Matthews, for ravishing Margaret MacCulloch, and using her in a very barbarous Manner.

Eleven were cast for Transportation, one of whom was James Barthelemi, the Silver Smith, who bought Mr. Shirley's Tankards, knowing them to be stolen; and Ten were acquitted.

Mr. Pickup, the Brewer, was tried for the Murder of Rachel Fletcher, and acquitted.

BANKRUPT.

Charles Denhold Denham of the City of Norwich, Vintner.

Saturday Bank Stock was 140 1-half, Books India 149 1-4th. South Sea 82 1-4th. Old Annuity 107 3 4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto 106 1-half to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 94 to 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 99 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 94 3-4ths to 97. London Assurance 12 3-8ths to 1-half. York Buildings 4. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 41. 19s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 15s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 31. Premium. New Bank Circulation 31. 15s. Premium. Salt Tallow 31. Premium. English Copper 21. 2s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 1 l. 5s. per Cent. Discount.

THE Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on the following Days in the Forenoon, they shall be ready to receive Proposals, and treat with such Persons as are inclinable to furnish Oxen and Hogs at the Ports hereafter mentioned, for the Service of his Majesty's Navy.

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Wednesday the 8th of October, for Portsmouth and Dover.

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